

tinned on the morrow, ^February 22, when, demonstrating the accuracy of Zola's assertion that Dreyfus was innocent, he showed that the whole procedure of the 1894 trial had been carried out by officers whose excitement of mind had verged on positive derangement, and that it was consequently valueless. Towards the end of his argument, which was very close and pregnant, the anti-Semites once more became uproarious, but the manifestations against the advocate brought on counter-manifestations in his favour from the Dreyfusites, who had mustered in some force that day. The account of Dreyfus's degradation, the unhappy man's letters and protests, which Maitre Labori read, produced a powerful impression. When he referred to the extraordinary traps which Du Paty de Clam had set in the hope of extracting from his prisoner something which might be interpreted as a confession, everybody seemed suddenly won over to the Dreyfusite cause; and acclamations again followed a passage in which counsel reminded those in high places, who assumed such a hypocritical "*non possumus*" attitude towards the ease, that the most pilloried and execrated name in all history was that of Pontius Pilate. Again, on the morrow, Maitre Labori took up the thread of his discourse, which ended with a fine peroration. But this time, the Dreyfusites being altogether outnumbered,

vehement protests mingled with the applause which saluted him. After M. Clernenceau had spoken amid frequent tumultuous interruptions for Zola's fellow-defendant, M. Perrenx of "l'Aurore," the jurors withdrew to consider their verdict which, by a majority of *seven, to five?* was

¹ In France it is not necessary for all twelve jurors to be of the same mind*